American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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Agricultural Gleanings

From Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.

By the Editor of the American Farmer.

Deep Ploughing.—"In all courses of crops, it is necessary that every part of the soil should be made as useful as possible to the different plants; but the *depth* of the furrow in ploughing, must depend upon the nature of the soil, and of the subsoil. In *rich, clayey* soils, the furrow can scarcely be too deep; and in *sands*, unless the subsoil contains some principles noxious to vegetables, the same practice should be adopted. When the roots are deep, they are less liable to be injured, either by excess of rain, or drought; the layers shoot forth their radicles into every part of the soil, and the space from which the nourishment is derived, is more considerable than when the seed is superficially inserted in the soil."

Pasturage.—"Very little attention has been paid to the nature of the grasses best adapted for permanent pasture. The chief circumstance which gives value to a grass, is the quantity of nutritive matter that the whole crop will afford; but the time and duration of its produce, are likewise points of great importance; and a grass that supplies green nutriment throughout the whole of the year, may be more valuable than a grass which yields its produce only in summer, though the whole quantity of food supplied by it should be much less."

Burning Soils.—"All soils that contain too much dead vegetable fibre, and which consequently lose from one-third to one-half of their weight by incineration, and all such as contain their earthy constituents in an impalpable state of division, i. e. the *stiff clays* and *marls*, are improved by burning; but in *coarse sands*, or rich soils containing a just mixture of the earths; and in all cases in which the texture is already sufficiently loose, or the organizable matter sufficiently soluble, the process of torrefaction (burning) cannot be useful."

Destruction of Weeds.—"The farmer who suffers weeds to remain until their ripe seeds are shed, and scattered by the winds, is not only hostile to his own interests, but is likewise an enemy to the public."

Soiling Cattle.—"In feeding cattle with green food, there are many advantages in soiling, or supplying them with food, where their manure is preserved, out of the field; the plants are less injured when cut, than when torn or jagged with the teeth of the cattle, and no food is wasted by being trodden down. They are likewise obliged to feed without making selection, and in consequence the whole food is consumed: the attachment or dislike to a particular kind of food, exhibited by animals, offers no proof of its nutritive powers. Cattle, at first, refuse linseed cake, one of the most nutritive substances on which they can be fed."

Washing Sheep.—"In washing sheep, the use of water containing carbonate of lime should be avoided; for this substance decomposes the yolk of the wool, which is an animal soap, the natural defence of the wool, and wool often washed in calcareous water becomes rough and brittle."

Dead Animals as Manure.—"By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matters, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quicklime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops."

Sale of Blossom and her Calf.—We learn that Mr. *Samuel Canby*, of Woodside, Delaware, has sold his fine Durham Cow Blossom, and her calf about 4 months old, for $800. This, considering the times, is a good price, and we are gratified that he has been able to dispose of them on such advantageous terms. Thus Blossom, there are but few, if any superior animals of her breed in this Country, or England, and her present proprietor may well feel proud of the acquisition he has made to his herd.

Though we are gratified that Mr. Canby has made so good a sale, we regret that any circumstances should have occurred to induce one so devoted to agriculture as he is, and so competent by theory and practice to advance its interests, to retire from a pursuit so peculiarly adapted to his habits and taste, and in which he is so eminently qualified to succeed.

The Kentucky Farmer.—We are pained to find that this excellent periodical has been discontinued for want of patronage. This is the more inexplicable to us, as the talent, zeal, and industry with which it has been conducted should have ensured it success with any people, and especially among those, under whose auspices it so nobly battled for the interests of agriculture, from the hour it was ushered into existence till that of its death. It's late accomplished conductor will have the pleasing consolation to know that, if he did not command, he deserved success.

The Ayrshire Cattle.—There appears to us to be carrying on at the present time a discussion with regard to the merits of Ayrshires, which is conducted in a spirit that is any thing but commendable. While one party contends that they are comparatively valueless, or if of any value, that they may be produced by a cross by a Durham bull upon native cows by the thousand, the other, perhaps, claims more for them than they are entitled to, and indulges in too much asperity of feeling. As to ourself, we think very highly of the Ayrshire breed, and believe them equal to any other for dairy purposes solely; and for such portions of our country where the natural grasses, of nutritive kinds, do not plentifully abound, or where the artificial ones are not successfully and extensively cultivated, in connection with roots, that they are preferable to the Durhams, inasmuch as they are not such deep feeders. But for all the purposes of beef, so far as size and early maturity are concerned, where the raw material for raising and fattening are abundant, so far as our experience and observation goes, there is no other breed which can compare with the Durham. We may add too, that we have seen deeper milkers among the Durham cows than in any other race—both of full bloods and grades. We sold a few years since, a 3 year old full blooded durham heifer, which, with her first calf, gave 24 quarts of milk daily for several weeks, and we owned a half-blooded cow, whose pedigree on the paternal line traced back to 1776,—a glorious year,—which, when fresh, would give 26 quarts a day. These, however, were singular instances of deep milking, and do not go to establish any claims of superiority for the race. On the other hand, we saw two 3 year old ayrshire heifers, imported by *R. D. Shepherd*, Esq. which, with their first calves, gave, respectively, 20 and 24 qts. of milk a day. These too, we take it for granted, were rare specimens of their breed, and do not establish a rule. We have noticed this controversy to express our regret, that agricultural discussions should not be carried on in the kind feelings of brothers. It may *possibly* be tolerated in political partizans to call ugly names, and indulge in vituperation, but their example should be avoided by men engaged in the cultivation of the earth.

National Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting for the choice of officers will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of May, in Washington.

The Board of Control have not deemed it expedient to advertise a fair or exhibition for the present year, since the funds of the Society do not justify the expenses that would necessarily attend the same. Should, however, any articles be transmitted for inspection, they will be received and exhibited at the Patent Office.

Grafting a whole Tree.—A neighbor of Van Mons, the celebrated Belgium horticulturist, having a good apple tree of some ten feet in height which he was obliged to cut down, Van Mons determined to make an effort to preserve it entire, by grafting it on one of his own, but of inferior fruit. A tree of the same size was selected, which was cut square off a little distance above the ground, the surface of both made smooth, and the graft or rather tree placed in its new position by the operation of pin grafting. Grafting clay was placed around the junction, earth heaped over the spot, and the tree strongly secured by stakes. A union between the parts was soon effected, and the second year the tree fruited as well as formerly.

Domestic Silk.—We were shown, a day or two since, a specimen of reeled Silk, part of 9 or 10 lbs. the product of worms fed by Dr. M'Curdy, of Millerstown, in the past year. The reeling was done by Mrs. Hugen, near Gettysburg. We are much gratified to find that public attention is being drawn more and more to this important branch of domestic manufacture.—*Gettysburg Chronicle.*

Remedy for Bleeding.—The Concord Freeman says, a physician of extensive practice tells us that a prompt and effectual remedy for violent bleeding at the nose, is to soak the feet in warm water.

From Leibig's Organic Chemistry.

Of the Interchange of Crops, and of Manures.

It has long since been found by experience, that the growth of annual plants is rendered imperfect, and their crops of fruit or herbs less abundant, by cultivating them in successive years on the same soil, and that, in spite of the loss of time, a greater quantity of grain is obtained when a field is allowed to be uncultivated for a year. During this interval of rest, the soil, in a great measure, regaining its original fertility.

It has been further observed, that certain plants, such as peas, clover, and flax, thrive on the same soil only after a lapse of years; whilst others, such as hemp, tobacco, helianthus tuberosus, rye, and oats, may be cultivated in close succession when proper manure is used. It has also been found, that several of these plants improve the soil, whilst others, and these are the most numerous, impoverish or exhaust it. Fallow turnips, cabbage, beet, spelt, summer and winter barley, rye, and oats, are considered to belong to the class which impoverish a soil; whilst by wheat, hops, madder, late turnips, hemp, poppies, teasel, flax, weld, and licorice, it is supposed to be entirely exhausted.

The excrements of man and animals have been employed from the earliest times for the purpose of increasing the fertility of soils; and it is completely established by all experience, that they restore certain constituents to the soil which are removed with the roots, fruit, or grain, or entire plants grown upon it.

But it has been observed that the crops are not always abundant in proportion to the quantity of manure employed, even although it may have been of the most powerful kind; that the produce of many plants, for example, diminishes, in spite of the apparent replacement of the substances removed from the soil by manure, when they are cultivated on the same field for several years in succession.

On the other hand it has been remarked, that a field which has become unfitted for a certain kind of plants was not on that account unsuited for another; and upon this observation, a system of agriculture has been gradually founded, the principal object of which is to obtain the greatest possible produce with the least expense of manure.

Now it was deduced from all the foregoing facts that plants require for their growth different constituents of soil, and it was very soon perceived, that an alternation of the plants cultivated maintained the fertility of a soil quite as well as leaving it at rest or fallow. It was evident that all plants must give back the soil in which they grow different proportions of certain substances, which are capable of being used as food by a succeeding generation.

But agriculture has hitherto never sought aid from chemical principles, based on the knowledge of those substances which plants extract from the soil on which they grow, and of those restored to the soil by means of manure. The discovery of such principles will be the task of a future generation, for what can be expected from the present which recoils with seeming distrust and aversion from all the means of assistance offered it by chemistry, and which does not understand the art of making a rational application of chemical discoveries? A future generation, however, will derive incalculable advantage from these means of help.

Of all the views which have been adopted regarding the cause of the favorable effects of the alternations of crops, that proposed by *M. Decandolle* alone deserves to be mentioned as resting on a firm basis.

Decandolle supposes that the roots of plants imbibe soluble matter of every kind from the soil, and thus necessarily absorb a number of substances which are not adapted to the purposes of nutrition, and must subsequently be expelled by the roots, and returned to the soil as excrements.* Now as excrements cannot be assimilated by the plant which ejected them, the more of these matters which the soil contains, the more unfertile must it be for plants of the same species. These excrementitious matters may, however, still be capable of assimilation by another kind of plants, which would thus remove them from the soil, and render it again fertile for the first. And if the plants last grown also expel substances from their roots, which can be appropriated as food by the former, they improve the soil in two ways.

*It has been observed, for instance, that if a plant is placed in sand moistened with diluted water, the roots disengage, during the night, little drops of some fluid, which, after a time, concrete into a solid form.

Now a great number of facts appear at first sight to give a high degree of probability to this view. Every gardener knows that a fruit-tree cannot be made to grow on the same spot where another of the same species has stood; at least not until after a lapse of several years. Before new vine-stocks are planted in a vineyard from which the old have rooted out, other plants are cultivated on the soil for several years. In connection with this it has been observed, that several plants thrive best when growing beside one another; and on the contrary, that others mutually prevent each other's development. Whence it was concluded, that the beneficial influence in the former case depended on a mutual interchange of nutriment between the plants, and the injurious one in the latter on a poisonous action of the excrements of each on the other respectively.*

A series of experiments by *Macaire-Princep* gave great weight to this theory. He proved beyond all doubt that many plants are capable of emitting extractive matter from their roots. He found that the excretions were greater during the night than by day (?), and that the water in which plants of the family of the *Leguminosæ* grew, acquired a brown color. Plants of the same species placed in water impregnated with these excrements, were impeded in their growth, and faded prematurely, whilst, on the contrary, corn-plants grew vigorously in it, and the color of the water diminished sensibly; so that it appeared, as if a certain quantity of the excrements of the *Leguminosæ* had really been absorbed by the corn-plants. These experiments afforded as their main result, that the characters and properties of the excrements of different species of plants are different from one another, and that some plants expel excrementitious matter of an acrid and resinous character; others mild (*douce*) substances resembling gum. The former of these, according to *Macaire-Princep*, may be regarded as poisonous, the latter as nutritious.

The experiments of *Macaire-Princep* are positive proof that the roots, probably of all plants, expel matters, which cannot be converted in their organism either into woody fibre, starch, vegetable albumen, or gluten, since their expulsion indicates that they are quite unfitted for this purpose. But they cannot be considered as a confirmation of the theory of *Decandolle*, for they leave it quite undecided whether the substances were extracted from the soil, or formed by the plant itself from food received from another source. It is certain that the gummy and resinous excrements observed by *Macaire-Princep* could not have been contained in the soil; and as we know that the carbon of a soil is not diminished by culture, but, on the contrary, increased, we must conclude, that all excrements which contain carbon must be formed from the food obtained by plants from the atmosphere. Now, these excrements are compounds, produced in consequence of the transformations of the food, and of the new forms which it assumes by entering into the composition of the various organs.

M. Decandolle's theory is properly a modification of an earlier hypothesis, which supposed that the roots of different plants extracted different nutritive substances from the soil, each plant selecting that which was exactly suited for its assimilation. According to this hypothesis, the matters incapable of assimilation are not extracted from the soil, whilst *M. Decandolle* considers that *they are returned* to it in the form of excrements. Both views explain how it happens that after corn, corn cannot be raised with advantage, nor after peas, but they do not explain how a field is improveed by lying fallow, and this in proportion to the care with which it is tilled and kept free from weeds; nor do they show how a soil gains carbonaceous matter by the cultivation of certain plants such as lucern and esparsette.

Theoretical considerations on the process of nutrition, as well as the experience of all agriculturists, so beautifully illustrated by the experiments of *Macaire-Princep*, leave no doubt that substances are excreted from the roots of plants, and that these matters form the means by which the carbon received from humus in the early period of their growth, is restored to the soil. But we may now inquire whether these excrements in the state in which they are expelled, are capable of being employed as food by other plants.

To be Continued.

*That these supposed exudations are uniformly more or less injurious to plants of similar species, has been inferred from the fact, that a soil, in which peach or apple trees have grown, is unfit for young shoots of the same description, so as to render it a necessary rule in practice, that a piece of ground should be occupied by forest and by fruit trees alternately.

Reference has also been made to a circumstance, which most travellers in the United States have remarked, and which I myself, during my tour in that country, had frequent opportunities of substantiating, namely, that where a forest of oak or of maple has been destroyed, the trees, that are apt to shoot up spontaneously in their place, are of the fir-tribe; whereas, if a pine forest be cut down, young oaks and other allied species will make their appearance afterwards.—Daubeny's *Lectures on Agriculture.*

Facts on Food and Manure.

From Squarey's Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry.

"It has been before stated that every part of a plant contains nitrogen as well as carbon; but, as an invariable rule, the seed of all plants contain a much larger quantity of nitrogen than the leaves and stalks, and a lesser quantity of carbon, and inversely, the leaves and stalks contain a much greater quantity of carbon, and a lesser quantity of nitrogen. Now when a horse is fed on grass, his food consists almost entirely of carbon; and the result is, that when he has a sufficient supply he gets fat—that is, that particles of oily, fatty matter are deposited on the muscles under the skin; but, as it is well known, a horse in this condition is quite unequal to any work, and the least exertion reduces his bulk. But when the same horse, under other circumstances, is fed on corn, his food consists principally of nitrogen; and although he may, never, under this keep, get as fat as under the other, still the increase he does acquire will be pure muscle, or, as it is technically called sound flesh; and on this keep he can perform infinitely more work with less fatigue than on food containing no nitrogen.

"A more complete instance could not be adduced to show that animals as well as plants can only assimilate that food which is presented them; in the first case, carbonaceous matters being the food of the horse, carbon is deposited in the shape of fat; in the latter, when more nitrogen enters into the composition of his food, the deposite of muscle preponderates. So it is with wheat. With a manure that only supplies carbonaceous matter, starch is the result. With a manure containing nitrogen, gluten is formed; both cases being completely analogous, and affording unerring proof of one simple and uniform law."

Another example of the singular effects resulting from the use of a chemical manure; not in the common and well known case, resulting from all manures, of an increase in the quantity of the crop, but in the quality. The authority is Professor Daubeny, of Oxford.

"In an analysis of one hundred parts of two different specimens of wheat which were grown on the same field, one of which had been dressed with the nitrate of soda and the other not, the resut was—

Wheat on which nitrate was used, gave	
Bran	25
Gluten	23¼
Starch	49½
Albumen	1¼
Extract, loss and water	1
	100
Wheat on which no nitrate was used, gave	
Bran	24
Gluten	19
Starch	55½
Albumen	
Extract, loss and water	
	100"

Thus it is seen that the wheat so nitrated contains four and a half per cent. more gluten and one half per cent. more albumen than the wheat not nitrated; and as it has been stated that gluten is the substance to which flour owes its nutritious qualities, this alone would prove our position. But if we carry our investigation further, and see its results as to the real produce of bread, we shall be more fully convinced than ever of the utility of this manure. And here again we resort to experiments made by the same distinguished professor, for an elucidation of the fact.

Three pounds and a half of flour made from wheat dressed with nitrates produced 4 lbs. 14 oz. of bread;

whilst three and a half pounds of flour, made from wheat where no nitrate was used, yielded only 4 lbs. 4 oz. of bread; thus leaving 10 ounces of bread in favor of the wheat so nitrated."

From the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

Mr. Editor—I wish to sow two or three acres of corn for the fodder, and not being acquainted with the crop, I should like to be informed as to the quantity of seed to be sown per acre, the time of sowing, the manner of tilling or putting in the crop, at what time the crop should be cut up, and all other little particulars concerning it, that I may be successful in the experiment.

If you will give the necessary information through your paper, you will afford many subscribers valuable information. If such a crop will produce from five to seven tons per acre—after being cured—as some persons pretend that it will, it would be well for farmers to understand it. LEDYARD.

Cayuga, Co., New York.

Remarks on the above.—The cultivation of Indian corn for fodder may be well recommended to the farmers, especially where pasturage is deficient, or in a season where the crop of hay is likely to be small. Among the farmers who supply the cities with milk, it is a favorite crop, and is given to their cows at night and morning to assist a short pasture. In such cases it is sowed at successive seasons, every week or fortnight, so that the crop may be coming on as needed. It is sometimes cut when it is knee-high, and then in general it will start a second time, so that another cutting may be obtained. This should not, however, be confidently relied upon.—Where it is wanted for geen feed, it is of course advisable not to cut it until the plant is in perfection; we do not mean until the seed is ripened, but until the leaves and stems are as abundant and large as they are likely to be; that is when the flower is protruding, and the ear formed, and yet no part of the plant has become too hard to be completely eaten up by the cattle. Every farmer, therefore, may make his calculation as to the time of planting. The earlier he plants, the sooner he will have the fodder and the more of it to give to his stock; and by planting at successive times at his convenience, he may keep a supply of succulent food to the very end of the season. None need to be lost; and every leaf and stem of it should be saved, even after the frost has killed it.

We have seen the plant cultivated to great advantage for soiling cows, in many instances; in one where twenty cows were kept; in another where a hundred cows were soiled. In the latter case several acres were sown with corn for this purpose; and it was cut and brought into the barn as wanted. There was no feed of which the stock were more fond; none which produced more milk; and none obtained at a less expense. It was all cut short by a machine, and while gathered green every particle of it was consumed. When in the autumn it became dry, it was steamed for the stock. Among the milk farmers, near the cities, its cultivation is constantly increasing.

We have known it likewise used for store hogs. Where pasturage is deficient, or where they are kept in styes, no green food is more relished by them or more conducive to their thrift. In this case, however, it is of course given to them in a green and succulent state.

We have not known it cultivated extensively for winter fodder, but there is no reason why it should not be. In this case it would be desirable to sow it early, if we would have the largest crop, and let it come to what maturity it will. The value of well cured corn fodder for stock is settled. The cattle have determined the question long ago by the relish with which they eat it; and the good condition in which it keeps them. The amount of well dried corn fodder, including butts as well as tops, where the crop is fifty bushels, is generally estimated at two tons; this is of the small yellow flint variety of corn; the southern gourd seed variety and the western corn, produce a much larger amount. Farmers in general are disposed to estimate the fodder upon such an acre of corn well saved, as equal for any neat stock, to one ton of English hay. Some place it at one and a half ton; none lower than three fourths of a ton.

The only instance, which has come within our knowledge, of ascertaining with any exactness the actual amount of fodder or stover upon an acre, was in Pennsylvania, where we infer the gourd seed variety was cultivated, and where the crop amounted to 66 bushels. In this case,

	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.
The blades, husks and tops, when cured, amounted to	1	6	13
Stalks and butts	1	7	00
	2	13	13

How much could be obtained by sowing it exclusively for fodder, we have no means of determining with any accuracy.

Nor have we any certain prescription to give as to the amount of seed to be used for any acre; certainly not less than half a bushel, nor more than two bushels. Corn is a plant which, in rich soil, tillers abundantly or throws out many suckers, unless where it is very thickly sown, in which case it conforms to every other plant in its habits of growth, and runs up in a slender form like bushes in a thick swamp. Many persons advise to sow it broad cast, in which case it admits of no after cultivation, and the weeds, if the land is rich, will check its growth and fill the ground with their seeds. It is best to sow it in drills two feet apart, and quite thickly in the drills, scattering the seed over a space in the row, six inches or a foot in width. It may then be ploughed or passed through with a cultivator once at least; and in a measure kept clean from weeds. It is believed that as much fodder may in this way be obtained from an acre, as if sown broad cast.

The land cannot be made too rich for it; and it need not be gathered until it is ripe. There may be a good many imperfect and some ripened ears among it; but the cattle will not like it the less on that account. The Irishman was asked how he kept his horse so sleek and fat; and "faith!" says honest Pat, "he has nothing but whate straw, your honor, and that is not *half threshed*." It is a prevalent opinion that the two top stalks of Indian corn when cut in a succulent state, and cured quite green, are better than when left to ripen. It is believed that this is an error; as the experience of observing farmers, we think, will show that their cattle do better, prefer them, give more milk and show better thrift, when fed upon the butt stalks, that is the leaves and husks upon the butts after the corn had been gathered, than upon the top stalks gathered and cured in a green state, as above described. The fodder need not then be harvested until it is, as it is termed, nearly dead ripe. Corn fodder when cut green, especially late in the season, is cured with great difficulty; but if left to stand until it is either killed by the frost or reaches to maturity, it is as easily saved as hay. In putting away corn fodder, we have found it advantageous to insert occasionally, layers of wheat straw. The sweet flavor of the corn fodder is communicated in some measure to the straw; and the straw serves to keep the corn fodder from being injured by heating. No fodder suffers more or sooner from wet or rain than corn fodder.—Every possible pains should, therefore, be taken to avoid this; and it is a good way to hang as much of our corn fodder, as we have room for, on the beams and on poles extended over the barn floors, and in sheds where it will be out of the reach of the cattle.

As to the kind of corn to be sown, the Southern gourd-seed or the Western corn, will undoubtedly give the largest weight; but much of it will be in the butt, no part of which will the cattle eat. Our common Northern small flint corn yield a large amount to the acre, as it will bear thick sowing; and the main stalk is not so large but that a good deal of it will be eaten, especially if cut up.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR CATTLE NEWLY BROUGHT TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. Editor:—By giving publicity to the followiug letter you will confer a favour on those who feel an interest in improving their stock of cattle. It is superfluous to add that the great skill and acknowledged success of Col. Hampton, in rearing the finest stock in the state, entitle his opinions to be regarded as of the highest authority; and the liberality with which he has communicated the results of his experience entitles him to the thanks of this community. J. T.

Columbia, January 24, 1842.

My dear sir—Without detaining you with an apology, for so long a delay in answering your favor of the 31st ult., I proceed at once to the subject matter of your inquiries. All cattle imported from England, the north and the west, are very liable to be attacked by a fatal disease, which I take to be an inflammation of the brain.

Young cattle, from eight months to one year old, are less subject to it than those more advanced in life. If they survive the summer and autumn, I consider them safe, although great care should be taken of them the second season. They should be brought into the state as early in the fall as possible, kept in good growing condition through the winter, and in the spring be removed to a high healthy position, have easy access to pure water, and their pasture as much shaded as the nature of the ground will admit. In August and September they should be kept in a cool stable during the heat of the day, and at night also, the dew at that season being almost as injurious as the intense heat of the sun.

With these precautions, I think more than half would escape the disease, the first indication of which is usually a languid appearance of the animal, followed by the loss of appetite, short, quick breathing, with more or less fever, and not unfrequently accompanied by a cough.

I have hitherto considered this disease, when once established, incurable. I have recently learned, however, that by sawing off the horns, close to the head, nine out of ten would recover. In two cases only have I known the remedy to be tried, and in both the experiment was successful. I shall be highly gratified if any of these suggestions shall be useful to you or any of your friends; and wishing you entire success in your experiment, I am, very respectfully and truly yours, W. HAMPTON.

J. Terry, esq. [*Ploughboy.*

BARRETT'S GARLIC MACHINE.

We copy from the Georgetown Advocate the following notice of a new Machine for cleaning Wheat. We doubt not it is a valuable improvement. One of them, we understand, is about being put up at Mr. Thomas W. Holden's mill, on Enoe, a few miles below this place, so that our wheat growers and millers will have an opportunity of witnessing its operation.—*Hillsborough Gaz.*

On Saturday last we visited the Georgetown Mills for the purpose of inspecting the operation of *Barrett's Garlic Machine*, which is there set up at work. It is certainly a valuable invention, and must be of material service to farmers and millers, from its capabilities as well in improving the brand, as in lessening the labour consequent upon the grinding of foul garlicky wheat. We took up a small handful of the wheat, then in course of grinding, and found therein upwards of 30 cloves of garlic, enough to have rendered the flour almost positively nauseating, at all events to have condemned, or as it is called, *scratched* it, had it not previously to pass through the Garlic Machine.

The wheat in the hopper, after undergoing the preparatory cleaning process, is not only quite freed from the presence of the garlic, but likewise from all external impurities, and its surface appears polished, smooth, and clean. The miller stated to us that in grinding such wheat without the intervention of the machine, he would have been compelled to stop every two hours to wash the burrs, but that with it, the stones would turn perfectly well for forty-eight hours.

We said that besides the garlic, other impurities were expelled. Cheat, rat dung, smut, &c. are separated by a fan or blower, and carried, too, quite out of the mill, by means of tin tubes or pipes. In order to put the flour, and consequently the value of the machine to the severest test, we took some of it and procured its conversion into biscuits. The result was, that to the test no garlic was perceptible.

TRANSPLANTING FROM THE FOREST.—Trees and shrubs transplanted from the woods to open situations seldom grow. The cause of failure is, that they are taken from shade and moisture and exposed to the hot sun, which stops the circulation; the body of the plant perishes, and the root in consequence dies also. It is well known that if briars are cut in the heat of summer the roots generally decay and die. So with the trees and shrubs in question. To remedy this evil, it is suggested to cut off the tree or shrub close to the ground and plant the root only. The young shoots grow out with the spring, are naturalized to their situation, and soon attain a height and size as great as that which was cut off at planting. The fact that transplanted trees sometimes die at the top, and yet sprout from the root, proves the correctness of the above suggestion. The writer has been informed that the trial of this method has been made in another state with complete success, and recommends the experiment the ensuing spring. It is obvious that trees which do not sprout are unfit subjects for this process; such as pines, cedars, &c. P.

What constitutes a Wheat Soil.

This question is one of pregnant import, and calculated, if followed up, to lead the mind into an interminable labyrinth of inquiry and disquisition. So interminable, indeed, do we consider it, that, did we feel ourself competent to the task of pursuing it whither it would carry us, we would turn from its pursuit, under the belief that, for all the practical purposes of husbandry, the tracing it through its sinuosities would be labor unnecessarily thrown away. The object of this article being of a far less ambitious nature, we shall be content with showing what, in *practice*, has been found to produce good crops of wheat, both by chemists and practical farmers. According to the generally received opinions of intelligent agriculturalists, *clayey* soils resting upon limestones, or *clayey* and calcareous *loams*, are the best adapted to the profitable growth of wheat. This opinion is, doubtless, correct, and justified as well by the observation of practical men as by the theory of the scientific; for in almost all such soils those minerals and salts are present, in some of their forms, which conduce to the healthful vegetation of the plant, and the perfect maturation of its grain. We are aware that, in the main, it is upon such soils the best and most productive crops of wheat are usually produced; but certainly this does not settle the point, that other and less appropriate soils, may not be profitably devoted to its culture; for the instances are innumerable where upon soils, in which *sand* largely predominates, heavy crops of this grain have been produced. To one of these instances it shall be our business now to call the attention of the reader, and we do so with the greater degree of pleasure, because it is one in which, by the skill and notable management of the proprietor, the physical inaptitude of the soil have been successfully overcome; in which, by artificial appliances, its natural defects have been remedied.

We allude to the farm of *Earl Stimson*, of Galway, Saratoga County, New York. By the analysis of Dr. *Steele*, its soil consists of

Water,	8.5
Animal and vegetable matter,	12.5
Alumine (or clay,)	18.5
Siliceous sand,	54
Carbonate of lime,	3
Soluble salts,	1
Oxide of iron,	1
	98.5
Loss	1.5
	100.

Here then, is a soil in which *sand predominates largely*, and which, by common consent, agreeably to the usual acceptation of the term among farmers, it would be denominated a sandy soil. It is, we think, such a soil as most farmers would conclude, would be among the last from which a remunerating crop of wheat could be obtained, and yet, ill adapted as it may appear to be, upon a superficial examination of its component parts, it yields not only good, but excellent crops of wheat, as well as of every thing else grown upon it. The *why* and the *how*, will be apparent to the intelligent reader, when we come to unfold the treatment to which it is subjected by its judicious owner. Having laid down an enlightened system of improvement for himself, he follows it out with unflinching perseverance, and, as a necessary consequence, reaps the benefitst of his happily conceived and well executed plans. Having premised this much, we will now state in what his system of management consists.

In the first place he manures his land but once in six years—and his rotation of crops is this:

1st year Wheat manured.
2d " Corn—plastered.
3d " Flax, Rye, or Barley,
4th " Clover and Herd's-grass, (timothy.)
5th " Clover and Herd's-grass, (timothy.)
6th " Pasture.

We have said that he manures his land but once in six years, and the reader may probably be inclined to suppose that *that* is a very heavy one; but such is not the fact, as we shall now show.

His dressing, per acre, consists of 5 loads of barn-yard manure, and 3 of leached ashes. It is not stated whether these are doub le or single horse cart loads; let us, however, suppose them to be *double*, and that the cart is of the capacity of 40 bushels. If we do so, this will give us *two hundred bushels of barn-yard manure*, and *one hundred and twenty bushels of leached ashes* as his dressing, and when it is considered, that this is all the manure the land gets for the period of 6 years, except the plastering of the corn, at the rate of 5 pecks to the acre, and the droppings of the stock on the pasture the sixth year, all will be willing to admit, that the *quantity* is most moderate, indeed.

As to his method of preparing his ground for the wheat crop, and mode of applying the manure, it shall be our purpose now to speak.

After ploughing in his clover-ley, he spreads the manure of both kinds evenly on the ground, and either harrows, or ploughs it in by a very light ploughing, say not exceeding 3 inches in depth. In ploughing in the clover-ley, he takes care to have the sod turned *flat*, and before putting on the manure to have the furroughs *well rolled*, so that the vegetable body turned under shall be disturbed as little as possible by the subsequent processes, to which the ground is subjected in the course of preparation for, and the seeding of, the wheat crop. He deems the *surface* application of the manure better than that of turning it under the sod, and that, though much may be lost by gaseous-escape, still he gains more than he loses. He prefers leached ashes to unleached, and considers *lime* the next best manure that can be applied.

Wheat, it will have been perceived, is the first crop in his rotation. This he usually sows in the autumn, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, which is *harrowed* in. His average crop is from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre on fields of from 50 to 60 acres.

Of *Corn* his *average* yearly product is about 5,000 bushels, and for ten years prior to 1832 had yielded above 100 bushels to the acre. He plants a small 8 rowed variety, on the ground whereon he grew wheat the previous year, in hills 2 feet 8 inches each way, leaving 4 stalks in a hill. In each hill at the time of dropping the corn, a small portion of plaster is put, and as we have before stated, at the rate of 5 pecks to the acre—and this is the only manure which it gets.

Potatoes he plants on the outside of his corn and at the same distance as it. At the second hoeing of his potatoes, he takes pains to open the top of each hill with the foot, and to put a hoeful of dirt directly on the centre, by which means the sun is admitted to the potatoes, and contributes as he conceives to promote their growth. His average acreable yield, in a crop of 2,000 bushels, is about 500 bushels.

Flax with him is a valuable crop, yielding besides 20 bushels of seed per acre, about 400 pounds of flax. He is of opinion that flax may be grown once in six years, under his system, on the same ground.

Barley or *Rye*, in his rotation, usually follows corn. The former he considers the best crop with which to lay down his grass land.

Laying down grass.—In laying down grass, Mr. Stimson sows his grass seed at the time he sows his Barley, early in the spring, at the rate of 3lbs of clover seed and 1 gallon of timothy, or herd's grass, as the eastern folks call timothy, to the acre. His crop of grass averages 2½ tons to the acre.

We have thus given the views, and the practice under them, of one of the most successful farmers in the State of New York, and it will remain for the reader to determine in his own mind, in what his own practice differs from that of Mr. *Stimson*. Few farmers there are, it must be conceded, who pretend to manure at all, who, we should presume, use less manure than he does. Then to what is his success indebted? This is a question worthy of all consideration. We see him pursuing a course of six years rotation, and in that period taking off his land at least three exhausting crops, and still find his soil, light, and predominating in sand as it does, maintaining its fertility, and in an average of ten years yielding its 30 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and giving above 100 bushels of corn in an average annual crop of 5,000 bushels. These facts are calculated to awaken in our minds the desire to know why these things are so. Is it because he leaves his manure near the surface, to be acted upon by moisture, heat and air, and there act as a laboratory for the generation of carbon, and those other gases friendly to vegetation? Is it because, by the application, periodically, of ashes, which doubtless abound in charcoal, the raw material for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas is always present for the use of the growing vegetables? Is it in part ascribable to his depasturing his grass fields the sixth year, and thus securing to it valuable supplies of those nutritive matters, in which the fæces and liquid discharges of stock are known to abound? Without attempting to settle either of these questions ourself, it may not be amiss to suggest, whether the results of Mr. Stimson's combined application of ashes and barn yard manure, should not encourage others who, like him, have soils wherein sand predominates, to emulate his example? And whether any who have such lands, should be deterred from attempting the cultivation of wheat, wherever ashes can be procured, without costing too much? To us it would appear, that where ashes are not obtainable, but seaweed and marl, or lime are, that the use of such mixture would be an excellent substitute, as sea weed, in its process of decomposition, would throw out gases, similar in composition and effect, to those which in ashes exert their best influence upon vegetation.

Oil and Stearine.

The following communication on the subject of Oil and Stearine, has, on request been transmitted to the Commissioner of Patents, and will be read with interest.

Stearic acid, or stearine, as it is improperly called, is the solid constituent of fatty substances, such as oil, tallow, lard, &c., and which can be separated in a crystaline form by saporification with alkaline matter and abstraction of the alkali by an acid. By this process fats are convertible into the stearic, margaric, and oleic acids combined, to separate which alcohol is used, which holds the two latter in solution after having dropped the stearic acid in crystals.

Pure stearic acid is prepared thus: Boil together in the proper equivalent proportions a solution of an alkali, say potash with tallow; by this process a soap is formed; of this soap dissolve one part in six parts of hot water, then add to the solution 40 or 50 parts of cold water, and set the whole where the temperature is about 52° Farenheit. The bi-sterate and bi-margarate of potash, pearly in appearance, fall to the bottom, which are to be separated by and washed upon a filter. An additional quantity of these salts is afforded by evaporating the filtered liquor, saturating with an acid the alkali left free by the precipitation of the above salts, and then adding water. By a repetition of this operation, if conducted carefully, the solution is freed from all of these solid acids, leaving therefore nothing but the oleic. After having washed these bi-salts, digest them in twenty-four times their weight of boiling alcohol of specific gravity 0.820, upon cooling the bi-stearate precipitates, while the greater part of the bi-margarate and the remainder of the oleate is held in solution. By re-dissolving in alcohol as before, the whole of the bi-margarate is got rid of, leaving the bi-stearate alone, the purity of which can be tested by decomposing a small portion in water at the boiling tempera-

ture with hydrochloric acid, letting it cool, washing the stearic acid obtained, and exposing it to a heat, which, if pure, will not melt in water under 158° Farenheit; should it fuse at a lower temperature, it is to be inferred that there is more or less margaric acid present, to get rid of which repeat the solution in alcohol in the mode as directed before. We then have *pure* bi-stearate potash; from this we separate the stearic acid, by decomposing it in boiling water with hydrochloric acid. The stearic acid which falls down, is to be washed by melting in water, cooled, dried and dissolved in boiling alcohol, from which crystals will fall during refrigeration.

Thus obtained, the stearine contains combined water, from which it is difficult to separate it.

In June, 1825, a patent was granted in England to Mr. Gay Lussac for making these candles, but owing to their comparatively great cost, they could not, although superior to other kinds, be introduced into general use. Lately, however, the great objection has been obviated by the many improvements which have been made in the *modus operandi* of manufacturing these candles. The substitution of lime for potash in saponifying, is one of the most important; and to such perfection has the process now been brought, that the London block, containing only 3 per cent. of wax, and from which these candles are made, bears so handsome an appearance, and is of so good a quality, as to render it difficult to distinguish it from the most refined product of the bee.

The following is the process by which these candles are made on a large scale, both in England and France:

Tallow, lard, or any fat, is boiled with quicklime and water in a large vat, by means of perforated steam pipes distributed over its bottom. After several hours active boiling, the combination becomes sufficiently complete. The stearate thus formed is allowed to cool until it becomes a concrete mass; it is then to be dug out, transferred to a suitable vessel, and decomposed by a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid. This decomposition of the soap, says the patentee, should be made in a large quantity of water, kept well stirred during the operation, and warmed by steam introduced in any convenient way. When the mixture has stood sufficiently long, the acid of the fat or tallow will rise to the surface, and the water being drawn off, will carry the alkaline or saline matters with it, but if the acids or tallow should retain any portion of the salts, repeated portions of fresh water must be added to it, and the whole well agitated until the acids have become entirely freed from alkaline matter.

The washed mixture of the three acids, stearic, margaric, and oleic, is next drawn off into tin or other suitable pans, and allowed to cool, and then reduced to thin shreds by a tallow cutter—an instrument used by all tallow chandlers.

The next step is to encase the crushed mass in canvass or carga bags, and then submit it to the action of a powerful hydraulic or the stearic cold process, a machine made for the purpose. By this means a large quantity of the oleic acid is expelled, carrying with it some little of the margaric. The casks, after considerable pressure, are then taken out, and again subjected to the action of steam and water; after which the supernatant stearic acid is run off into pans and cooled. The cakes are then reduced to a coarse mealy powder by a rotary rasping machine, put into strong canvass bags, and submitted to the joint action of steam and pressure in a hydraulic press of appropriate construction, called Maudelay's stearine cold press. By these means the stearic acid is entirely freed from oleic acid. It is then subjected to a final cleansing in a tub with steam, melted and cooled in clean vessels. These cooled masses, owing to their crystaline texture, are unfit to be made into candles, it is therefore necessary to crush them into powder, and fuse along with it in a plated copper pan a sufficient quantity of arsenious acid. The stearine is now ready to be moulded into candles.

The wick to be used in the manufacture of these improved candles is to be made of cotton yarn, twisted rather hard, and laid in the same manner as wire is sometimes coiled round the bass strings of musical instruments. For this purpose straight rods or wires are to be procured, of suitable lengths and diameters, according to the intended size of the candle about to be made; and these wires having been covered with cotton, coiled around them as described, are to be inserted in the candle moulds as the common wicks are; and when the candle is made, and perfectly hard, the wire is to be withdrawn, leaving a hollow cylindrical aperture entirely through the middle of the candle

C. MORFIT.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1842.

From Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

RECEIPTS FOR COMPOSTS.

A Substitute for Soapboilers' Spent Ley.—Take of—

"Fine dry snuffy peat,	50 lbs.
Salt,	1-2 bushel.
Ashes,	1 "
Water,	100 gallons.

Mix the ashes and peat well together, sprinkling with water to moisten a little: let the heap lay for a week. Dissolve the salt in the water, in a hogshead, and to the brine, the mixture of peat and ashes, stirring well the while. Let it be stirred occasionally for a week, and it will be fit for use. Apply it as spent ley, grounds and all. Both ashes and salts may be doubled and trebled, with advantage, if convenient. The mixture or ley must be used before it begins to putrefy: this occurs in three or four weeks. It then evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or the smell of gas of rotten eggs: this arises from the decomposition of the sulphates in the water and ashes, by the vegetable matter. A portion of the geine is thus deposited from the solution."

Salt, Lime and Peat.—Take 1 bushel of salt—1 cask of lime. Slack the lime with the brine made by dissolving the salt in water sufficient to make a stiff paste with the lime, which will be not quite sufficient to dissove all the salt. Mix all the materials then well together, and let them remain together in a heap for 10 days, and then be well mixed with three cords of peat; shovel well over for about 6 weeks, and it will be fit for use. Here, then, are produced 3 cords of manure, for about the cost of $2 10 per cord.

Salt,	$0,60
Lime,	1,20
Peat,	4,50
	3)$6,30($2,10

From experiments made in a small way, it is believed that this will be found an effectual manure: the author suggests it in the hope that it may lead to cautious experiments."

Peat, Sal Ammoniac and Lime.—"There is still another form in which this artifical manure may be prepared—that is by the addition of ammonia, the real Simon Pure of cow dung. Take

3 cords of peat,
61 lbs. sal ammoniac,
1-4 cask, or about 16 lbs. lime.

Slack the lime, dissolve the sal ammoniac, and wet the peat well with the solution through every part. Then shovel over, mixing in the lime accurately. We have here then, 3 cords of manure, at a price as follows:

3 cords peat,	$4,50
61 lbs. sal ammoniac, at 1s.,	10,17
61 lbs. lime,	0,27
	3)$14,94,($4,98.

It will be observed that three cords are used in these calculations, because the quantity of salts used are equal to the ammonia in a cord of dung, that is supposed to be composted with two cords of loam, or meadow mud. Whether the estimates are correct, each one will determine by the value he may place on his peat and manure, and can apply his own estimate. When a cord of stable or barn-yard manure is usually estimated worth $4, the price of a cord of clear pure cow dung will not be thought high at $17. In fact, it probably, when mixed with the usual proportion of litter, straw, stalks, and the usual loss by waste of its value, would become worth only about $5. But these questions do not affect the principle—that from alkali and peat, as cheap a manure may be prepared, and as good, as from stable dung; for let that be called - - - - - $5,00—then adding

2 cords of peat, - -	3,50
	3)$8,50

$2,66 per cord."

Animal Matter and Peat.—"There are other sources of alkali, for converting peat into soluble matter. Of these the chief is animal matter.—Here we have ammonia produced. It has been actually proved by experiment, that a dead horse can convert 20 tons (or cubic yards) of peat into a valuable manure, richer and more lasting than stable dung;—"a barrel of alewives is equal to a wagon load of peat." The next great and prolific source of ammonia is the urine. The urine of one cow for a winter, mixed up as it is daily collected, with peat, is sufficient to manure 1-2 an acre of land with 20 loads of manure of the best quality, while her solid evacuations and litter, for the same period, afforded only 17 loads, whose value was only about one half that of the former."

From the same.

MANURES—BONES, SOOT, &c.

Bones.—"Bones consist of variable proportions of cartilage, bone-earth, and carbonate of lime. The bone-earth may be estimated at one half the weight. It is a peculiar phosphate of lime, containing 8 parts of lime to 3 of phosphoria acid. A great part of the value of bone as manure, depends on its cartilage. The animal part of bones being one third of their weight, the ammonia is equal to 8 to 10 times that of cow dung, if we regard the salts only, 100 lbs. of bone-dust contain 66 times as much as an equal weight of cow dung. Such statements, while they express the chemical facts, are almost, if not quite, supported by testimony of those who have, in practical agriculture, applied these concentrated animal manures. It is a common opinion that bones from the soapboiler have lost a portion of their animal matter. It is erroneous. Boiling, except under high pressure, extracts very little of the gelatine, and not all the fat and marrow. Heads and shoulder-blades, and the smaller bones, still contain, after boiling, 3 1-2 per cent. of fat and tallow. If the phosphate of lime of such bones is dissolved out by acid, the animal portion remains, with all the form and baulk of the bone. Bones which are offered in the market, are quite as rich in the elements above stated, as are unboiled bones. The phosphate of lime is rendered quite soluble by its combination with gelantine and albumen."

Soot.—"Among the most powerful of manures in the class composed of geine and salts, is soot. There is no one substance so rich in both. Its composition allies it to animal solids, and is as follows:

Geine,	30.70
Nitrogen,	20.
Salts of lime, mostly chalk,	25.31
Bone dust,	1.50
Salts of potash and soda, and ammonia,	6.14
Carbon,	3,85
Water,	12.50
	100.

On the principles adapted for determining the value of manure, the salts in 100 lbs. of soot, are equal to 1 ton of cow dung. Its nitrogen gives in a value, compared with cow dung, as 40 to 1.

Soot forms a capital liquid manure, for the floriculturist. Mixed with water, in the proportion of 6 quarts of soot to 1 hogshead, it has been found to be a most efficacious liquid, with which to water green-house plants; and being not only a come-at-able, but a comely preparation, it may recommend itself to the cultivators of flowers, by these lady-like qualities."

Urine of the Cow.—"The quantity of liquid manure produced by one cow annually, is equal to fertilizing 1 1-4 acres of ground, producing effects as durable as do the solid evacuations. A cord of loam, saturated with urine, is equal to a cord of the best rotted dung. If the liquid and the solid evcuations including the litter, are kept separate, and soaking up the liqnid by loam, it has been found they will manure land, in proportion by bulk of 7 liquid to 6 solid, while their actual value is as 2 to 1.

"100 lbs. of cow's urine afford 35 lbs. of the most powerful salts which have ever been used by farmers. The simple statement then, in figures, of difference in value of the solid and liquid evacuations of a cow, should impress upon all the importance of saving the last in preference to the first; let both be saved. If the liquids contained naturally, geine, they might be applied alone. It is the want of that guiding principle which teaches that salts and geine should go hand in hand, which has sometimes led to results in the application of the liquor, which have given this substance a bad name."

Woollen rags.—"Woollen rags and flocks become powerful manure. They afford ammonia, and 100 lbs. containing 17 of nitrogen, should be nearly 34 times stronger than 100 lbs. of fresh cow dung. Connected with flocks and wool, there is a very valuable product, rich in all the elements of manure, which is often lost or not used for agricultural purposes, namely, the sweat, or natural soap wool. Fresh clipped wool loses from 35 to 45 per cent. of its weight by washing. This is due to a peculiar matter excluded from the wool, and which consists chiefly of potash, lime, and magnesia, united to a peculiar animal

oil, forming an imperfect soap. It is remarkable that this soap of lime, in all other cases insoluble, is here soluble in water. The experience of the best French agriculturists, is full of testimony to the good effects of this wool sweat. It has been calculated that the washings from the wool, annually consumed in France, are equal to manuring 370,000 acres of land."

ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—The editor of the N. E. Farmer gives the following as a recipe for making arficial guano.

Guano has of late been used in England as a manure, and its effects have been wonderfully great in promoting vegetation. But as the article probably will never be much used in this country, it is hardly advisable for us to fill our pages with extending extracts, in which its effects are described. Our object in noticing the article, is to copy a recipe for making an artificial guano given by a writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultral Society of England. He says that

315 lbs. or 7 bushels of bone dust,
100 lbs. of sulpate of ammonia,
5 lbs. of pearlash,
100 lbs. of common salt,
10 lbs. of dry sulphate of soda,

---

530 lbs.—will make a mixture containing the same chemical ingredients as the guano, and will come cheaper. Possibly some one curious in such matters, may try an experiment. The 530 lbs. would be as much as they apply to two acres in England. The cost here would be probably—

Bone, 7 bush. at 40 cts.,	$2 80
Sulphate of ammonia, 100 lbs.	13 00
Pearlarh, 5 lbs.	30
Common salt, 100 lbs.	75
Sulphate of soda, 10 lbs.	30
	$17 15

AGRICULTURE OF EUROPE, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have before us "McGregor's Statistics," which contains a curious table, compiled from one prepared by Baron Von Malchus, Minister of Finance in Wurtemburgh, in 1828. It exhibits the Agriculture and Live Stock of all the nations of Europe, in a manner similar to the statistics recently obtained by the United States.

The total amount of *grain* then raised in some of the most important nations were as follows. Grain here includes wheat, barley, oats and rye:

Great Britain,	262,500,000	bushels.
Prussia,	145,000,000	"
Denmark,	40,133,000	"
Austria,	366,000,000	"
France,	233,847,300	"
Spain,	68,000,000	"

If we divide the results by the number of inhabitants in each country, we get the number of bushels raised to each soul:

Great Britain, to each soul,	12	bushels.
Denmark, "	20	"
Prussia, "	12	"
Austria, "	14	"
France, "	7	"
Spain, "	5	"

It appears, then, that the northern part of Germany raises a much larger portion of grain than either England, France, or Spain.

In the United States, the amount of the same grain (wheat, barley, oats and rye) raised, is in the aggregate about 317,000,000 bushels—to each soul about 18½ bush. The United States, then, raise *more grain* than any country of Europe, in except Denmark, and much more than the average produced in Europe.

Let us now compare the *Live Stock.*

Of CATTLE the following are raised in the above named countries:

Great Britain,	10,500,000
Prussia,	4,500,000
Denmark,	1,607,000
Austria,	9,912,900
France,	6,681,000
Spain,	2,500,000

These again divided by the population, give the following results:

England, to each soul,	1-2 of one
Prussia, "	1-3d "
Denmark, "	4-5ths "
Austria, "	3-11ths "
France, "	1-5th "
Spain, "	1-5th "

Denmark and England have much the largest portion of cattle, though Russia, not included in the above, has nearly as large a portion of cattle as England. In the United States, the number of *Cattle* is about 13,500,000—to each soul, 4-5ths.—The proportions, again, is nearly or quite as high as that of Denmark, and higher than the average of Europe. But if we examine particular States, we find some that have a larger number of cattle in proportion than any part of Europe—Thus in Vermont and N.York, there are more cattle than there are living souls.

Of HORSES, the European proportion is thus:

Great Britain, to each soul,	1-11th
Prussia, "	1-10th
Denmark, "	1-4th
Austria, "	1-16th
France, "	1-12th
Spain, "	1-8th

In the United States, of Horses there are about 3,000,000—which is to each soul, 1-5th. This also is a larger proportion than that of Europe. The comparison in SWINE is interesting.

The proprotion of Hogs to each soul is:

England,	1-4th
Prussia,	1-8th
Denmark,	1-6th
Austria,	1-6th
France,	1-7th
Spain,	1-13th

In the United States, the total number of Swine, is about 21,000,000—which is to each soul, 1¼; or very far greater than any country of Europe.

Thus the number of Hogs in the United States is greater than all of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Denmark, Bavaria and the Neitherlands, making a population exceeding one hundred and twenty millions.

Of SHEEP, the proportion in Europe, to each soul, is thus:

Great Britain,	2
Prussia,	3-4ths
Denmark,	2-3ds
Austria,	2-5ths
France,	1 1-10th
Spain,	1

In the United States, the number is 19,000,000—the proportion is 1 1-8th. In this article, England is in advance of the United States. In the State of New York however, the proportion of Sheep is as high as in England.

There is however, another aspect to this comparison. What is the relative product per acre? We have not the means of knowing the number of acres of *arable* land in the United States; but there are some local statistics from which we can gather something.

The number of acres of *improved land* in the State of New York, is about	10,000,000
In Great Britain,	97,000,000

The proportion is nearly 10 to 1.

The grain raised of the kinds mentioned, is in New York,	38,000,000
In Great Britain,	262,000,000

The proportion in New York is the greatest.

Cattle in New York,	2,645,000
" Great Britain,	10,500,000
Sheep in New York,	5,381,000
" Great Britian,	44,090,000

In Grain, Cattle and Sheep, then, the State of New York raises more per acre than Great Britain.

If the comparison were made only of the agricultural districts of England, the result would not be the same; for England does raise more wheat per acre, under *good cultivation* than the United States. But when the hills of Scotland, the bogs of Ireland, and the fens and moors are taken into consideration, the United States is the most productive country by far.

In this comparative view of Europe and the United States, we may see the true ground of that physical growth, which characterises the United States, and which undoubtedly must characterise it for many centuries to come.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will now be the objects of more care, as the season approaches for planting. Pot such roots as are wanted for flowering early, andwhen the eyes are swelled so as to become prominent, the roots may be separated with one shoot to each, and placed in small pots. Sow the seeds now for producing new sorts.

Calceolarias should be repotted now, being careful to give a good drainage.

Verbenas should again be shifted, if fine large thrifty plants are wanted.

Pansies, sown in pots last month, may be planted out in beds in the open garden, making the soil rich and good. Make another sowing of seed in the open air for a succession.

Roses will need repotting now: give good supplies of water, and syringe freely over the foliage.

Amaryllises, Gladioluses, Tuberoses, &c. may be planted this month in pots, or, if mild weather, in the open garden.

Camellias will now be completing their growth and forming their flower-buds. Water freely at the roots, and syringe over the foliage. Inarching may be yet performed.

Carnations wintered in frames may now be turned out of the pots into flower border.

Tulip and hyacinth beds should have the soil carefully loosened between the rows.

Annual seeds sown in pots, as recommended in February, may be planted out in open garden the latter part of the month, unless the weather is cold. Hardy kinds, such as the rocket larkspur, &c., should be sown immediately in beds or in border.

Chrysanthemums may be propagated now by separating the roots; and placing one sucker in each pot.

Ericas will need attention; water liberally, and syringe occasionally over the foilage; continue to propagate by cuttings.

Cactuses will now be blooming, and must receive good supplies of water.

Perennial plants, of all kinds, may be successfully removed any time during the month.

Pæonies may be removed this month, if done early.

Hardy Roses should be removed in April, and the old plants well pruned.

Oxailses, Ixias, &c., done flowering, should be sparingly watered.—*Hor. Mag.*

EVENING BEFORE A WEDDING.—"I will tell you," continued her aunt to Louisa, "two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far towards preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage, the second is the best and surest preservative of femenine character."

"Tell me," said Louisa, anxiously.

"The first is this, to demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow, and promise yourself, never even in jest, to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering will lead to serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words. Mutual forbearance is the one great secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred, confess it freely, even if confession costs you some tears. Further, promise faithfully and solemnly, never upon any pretext or excuse to have any secrets or concealments from each other; but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, sister, brother, relations, and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted into your confidence becomes a party to stand between you, and will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union, which will indeed make you one. O, if the newly married would but practice this spring of connubial peace, how many unions would be happy which are now miserable.—*Knickerbocker.*

TWENTY NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western arrived New York on Sunday.

The news is important. The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost six thousand soldiers, and most of the officers of the invading army.

Advices from Bombay to February 1, state that Cabool has fallen, the whole British force there, amounting to six thousand men, annihilated; one entire British regiment, the 44th,

erased at one fell swoop from the list, and five native regiments cut to pieces. The ladies of the envoy and the officers, sixteen in number, have been carried into captivity by the ruthless Affghans. Sir Wm. McNeaghtan, envoy to Cabool, had been treacherously assassinated by a son of Dost Mahomed, his head cut off, paraded through the streets on a pole, and stuck in derision on the walls of Cabool by the infuriated insurgents.

The British are about to send ten thousand troops to India. Since 1837, there has *accrued* a deficiency in the British revenue of £10,000,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales this week are 23,390 bales, and the imports 24,479 bales. The quantity of cotton taken by consumers this year is estimated at 233,000 bales, against 245,000 bales in 1841, but the greatest disparity is in the speculative operations, which, since the 1st of January, sum up to only 22,000 bales, whilst in the corresponding period of last year they were 113,000 bales. Fair American cotton ranges to day at 5¼d to 3-4, a year ago it was at 7d to 1 d. The cotton market has been quiet throughout the week. The sales amount to 17,970 bales, including 1800 Am. on spec., and 750 Am. and 50 Surat for export. 30th.—There was a poor demand for Cotton to-day. Middling and inferior American have receded 1-8d. per lb. since Friday. The sales 4000 bales. 31st.—No improvement to notice. The imports at Havre since the beginning of the month are 25,808 bales. Out goings 31,467.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—At the drove yards this morning 402 head of Beef cattle were offered, and 222 sold at prices ranging from $4 to $9 per 100 lbs. as in quality. About 80 head were driven North, and 90 remain in market unsold. The supply of Live Hogs is good, but they are without sales or demand.

Flour.—There is but little demand for Howard Street Flour and prices are without change. We quote the store price of good standard brands at $5,62½ with limited sales, and the wagon price at $5,50.

The last sales of City Mills Flour were at $5,75, but holders to-day are firm at $6. Stock very light.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour to-day at $5,75.

Grain.—Small lots of prime Maryland reds were sold on Saturday at $1,25. Sales of Maryland Corn to day at 56 cts. for white, and 57 cts. for yellow.—Sales of Virginia Oats on Saturday at 38a40 cts. for Va. money. No Pennsylvania grain in market.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing, and prices of all descriptions of provisions are merely nominal.—We quote the asking rates as follows, viz. Mess Pork at $8a$8,50; No. 1 at $7a7,50; Prime at $6a$6,50, Mess Beef at $9,50, No. 1 at $6,-50; and Prime at $4,50. Assorted Western Bacon sells slowly at 3¼a4¼ cents as in qaality; Hams at 5a7 cents; Sides at 4 cents, and Shoulders at 3¼ cents for prime quality. There is nothing doing in Baltimore cured Bacon, and prices are without change. We quote Lard at 5¼a6 cents for Western No. 1 in kegs.

Hogs.—The market has been very fully supplied with Live Hogs during the week, and sales have ranged from $3,50 to $4 per 100 lbs. principally about $3,75.

Cotton.—Sales this week of 50 bales Virginia at 8 cts. and 40 bales Louisiana at 8¼ cts.

Clover seed.—Sales of several parcels of prime quality have been made this week at $4,50 and of smaller parcels at $4,75. The stock now for sale is not large.

Timothy seed.—We note limited sales at $2a$2,50 per bushel as in quality.

Molasses.—We note sales of 500 bbls. New Orleans at 15a 18 cts. for inferior to prime, and of a cargo of 282 hhds. Matanzas on terms not transpired.

Naval Stores.—A sale of cargo of Tar was made this week at $1,37½ per bbl.

Rice.—We note sales this week at $2,75a$3 for inferior to good.

Sugars.—The sales of the week amount to 700 or 800 hhds. At auction on Tuesday, 300 hhds. Porto Rico were at $4a$5,25. At auction on Thursday 350 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at prices ranging from $4 to $5.30. We note sales of N. Orleans by private contract at $4 foir far common

Tobacco.—There has been a good inquiry throughout the week for the better description of Maryland Tobacco, and sales were made freely at prices fully supporiing former rates. The inferior and common sorts are neglected, and the stocks of these descriptions accumulating. Tobacco worth from $5a-$6,50 is wanted, and sells as soon as it appears in market. We continue to quote as before, viz. inferior and common Maryland at $3a$4, middling to good $4.50a$6.50, and good $7a$8, and fine $8a$12.—The better qualities of Ohio have also been in good demand, and sales have been made at former prices, which we continue, viz. common to middling$3,-50a$4,50, good $5a$6, fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10, fine yellow $7.50a10, and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 781 hhds. Maryland, 99 hhds. Ohio, 93 hhds Kentucky, 11 hhds. Virginia, and 1 hhd. Pennsylvania,—total 985 hhds.

Wool.—We note a sale of a parcel of washed quarter blood Merino this week at 28 cents. In the finer grades there has been nothing done for some time past.

MURRAY' SCORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
fe 2 Baltimore county.

JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright, Pattern Maker & Machinist*, York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from $15 to 75
Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price 35 to 40
Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from 75 to 150
Turning Lathes, single and double, price from 15 to 75

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

He has also on hand two small Steam Engines, 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Orders for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers, forwarded to the subscriber, or Mr. Thomas Denny, Seedsman, agent for the subscriber, will be attended to. fe 16 7t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

YORK STREET PLASTER MILL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers and Planters to the new and extensive Plaster Mill on York, near Light st. between Watchman's Foundry and the Basin, where PLASTER PARIS in its pure state, can always be had either by the ton, barrel or bushel. It will be put up in superior style for shipping, and delivered at any part of the city free of carriage, at the shortest notice. To prevent imposition, all the barrels will be marked "YORK STREET MILL." The undersigned flatters himself that he is enabled, through the aid of superior machinery to sell at reduced prices, and respectfully solicits a call from all such as wish to make purchases, as he is determined to merit that patronage which he now asks at the hands of a discriminating public. All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, at his store, Conway street, near the new Shot Tower, or JOHN HOLTON, Light street wharf, over Mathew Shaw's store, or S. SANDS, office American Farmer, corner Baltimore and North sts. JOHN SHECKELLS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

The subscriber will receive orders for his Spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement and John Lossing Esqrs., Albany N. Y., Messrs Hurlbut of Connecticut, and importations from England.

He has for sale an Irish Grazier Boar, the produce of the celebrated Black Sow sent out by Wm. Murdoch Esq. of Ireland as his best sample of that breed

He also offers for sale Cows with Calves, or in calf, yearlings and calves of both sexes, all full blooded, Devons, bred with great care, handsom animals and in good order. Address Post paid,
JOHN P. E. STANLEY.
mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

FULL-BRED DURHAMS.

For Sale, several Bulls, from 4 to 18 months old, at prices ranging from 30 to $150. Also, Heifers, 6 to 8 months old.
Apply to de 1 S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, genuine Berkshire Pigs of the celebrated stock of C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. at the very reduced price of *Ten Dollars* per pair. Apply to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. or the subscriber at Elkridge Landing.
RICHARD B. DORSEY.

Also a Berkshire Sow about 9 mos. old, and a sow 18 mos. old.
ap 20 4t*

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.
C. W. BENTLEY.

To D. L. Pickard, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time. ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

The undersigned, the assignee of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 2½ feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boiler being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordinary steam boilers—the expense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

Baltimore, July 19, 1841.

Mr. D. L. Pickard: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.
J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.*

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.
A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser,*
Pearl street, near Lexington.

Baltimore, August 21, 1841.

Maryland Penitentiary.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly. WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.†

I fully concur in the statement above.
LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't

The Meadows, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1841.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery" containing upwards of 33 store pigs and two "breeders" steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place; a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.
Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.*

☞Those marked thus * have size No. 4, in use. Thus † use No. 5.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMERS REPOSITORY IN PRATT STREET.

The subscriber has in store his usual extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; his stock of Ploughs and Plough Castings on hand, is probably the most extensive of any in Baltimore, an will be sold at very reduced prices for cash. Also, my Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Straw Cutters, and every implement in my store are offered to the public on the same reduced terms.—Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN

MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his first season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at TEN DOLLARS for each Mare.

MINGO CHIEF is five years old this spring, near fifteen hands high, of a rich brown colour, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the Saddle.

MINGO CHIEF was got by an Indian Horse, (grandsire of the famous trotting horse Beppo, and many other celebrated trotters and racers;) that in his prime has racked his mile in 2—30, and although upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for Mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the last summer in the neighborhood of Montreal, by a gentleman experienced in these matters, as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of Saddle Horses. The celebrated Morgan Breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season to commence 1st April and end 1st August.

ap 13 E. WEEKS, *Manager.*

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street .Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

SEED-STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has for sale at the old stand, No. 176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, the most extensive assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, to be found in the U. States. The assortment comprises all the standard varieties; also many new and choice kinds, crop of 1841, and warranted of the best quality.

ALSO,

PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Draught self-sharpening PLOUGHS, the best and cheapest Ploughs to keep in repair now in use;

Also, PROUTY & MEARS' patent SUB-SOIL PLOUGH. This implement does the work to admiration, leaving the sub-soil in the best possible manner.

Also, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Vegetable Steamers, Cultivators, hill-side Ploughs, left hand Ploughs, and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds—Agricultural BOOKS, &c. &c. for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, by

D. O. PROUTY,

No. 176 Market street, between 5th & 6th streets,

mh 15 2m Philadelphia.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY,

PRATT ST. BALTIMORE.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of PLOUGHS made of prime materials and good workmanship, and of most approved patterns; Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes with cast and wrought shares; King's Connecticut ploughs, simplified and improved with cast and wrought shares, the Davis cast points, to suit the ploughs, likewise Evans reverse point or self-sharpening ploughs. All the above named ploughs are particularly adapted to the Eastern shore and lower counties of this State, as also the entire Southern country; also various other make of ploughs which have given great satisfaction to those who have used them; hill side and shovel ploughs; very superior plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, these can be recommended as being superior to any other article of the kind made in this State; four different patent Corn planters and seed droppers viz: Batchelder's, Osgood's, Old's and Robin's, and almost every other article in the agricultural line. A Foundry is attached to this establishment, and a large supply of plough castings are constantly kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail as low as can be purchased in the City.

On hand—Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c. Also, a large supply of Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with wood and iron frames, from $32 to $110, and to meet the exigences of the times, and to encourage cash sales, a liberal discount will be made.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

ap 13 Sole Proprietor.

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

500 BARRELS OF POUDRETTE,

For sale at the office of the NEW-YORK POUDRETTE company, 120 Nassau street, New York—Price two dollars per barrel, containing FOUR bushels heaped measure each, delivered on board of any vessel in this city.

☞ *Present* prices of shares in this company, *one hundred and ten* dollars each entitling the holder to *one hundred* bushels of poudrette annually, during the continuance of the charter, 17 years from next March; which at *present prices* will be equivalent to a return of the capital and *over* five per cent annual interest every *three* years. Those who took shares in the winter of 1837—8 *have received three hundred* bushels on each share; and are entitled to *seventeen hundred* more. Those who desire shares will do well to apply soon, as they will not be sold at that price after 1st. May next—address the agent,

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau St. up stairs.

New York, January 26th 1842.—feb. 2 7t

BADEN CORN.

The subscriber has received from Mr. Baden a lot of this celebrated CORN—and those wishing to make a trial of it can obtain it lots of a peck, bushel or larger quantity. Apply to

mh 16 S. SANDS.

Who has for sale two beautiful DEVON HEIFERS, nearly two years old, deliverable in this city for $50 each. Also a very handsome Devon BULL, one year this spring, price $50, and a HEIFER of same age and blood, price $40.

mh 15

Also a few bbls. POUDRETTE.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply o GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.

ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for *cash*, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,

Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

Fe23 7t—A2aw4tif ☞ Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

GARDEN SEED.

J. S. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whose stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchars, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices. feb. 2

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $21 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,

Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price $35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate mprovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and contsruction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

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